Subject No. 144.

Powers to the Tirthahalli Amildar to dispose of cases under Act XIII of 1859.

Summary of discussion.—The Amildar should be invested with the powers of a 2nd Class Magistrate to try cases falling under Breach of Contract Act.

Dewan's reply.—Yes, when possible.

Subject No. 145.

Amildars' powers of confirmation of sales of building sites.

Summary of discussion.—The Amildar may be empowered to confirm sales of building sites when the sale-proceeds do not exceed Rs. 50.

Dewan's reply.—The present rules are sufficient.

Subject No. 146.

Illegal wood cutting in Kans

Summary of discussion.—The Amildar may be given power to try and dispose, on the Revenue side, of cases of illegal felling of wood in Kans. Disposal on the Magisterial side is too severe a treatment.

Dewan's reply.—No.

Subject No. 147.

Dispensaries for Tirthahalli Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—More Dispensaries are required in the Tirthahalli Taluk. One is badly wanted at Hunusekatte.

Dewan's reply.—(*Vide* Reply in Subject No. 101. Kadur District.)

Subject No. 148.

Hulbanni settlements.

Summary of discussion.—Under existing orders, Hulbanni lands are given to raiyats for the average of the income of the two preceding years. This works well. In some cases, the lands are sold by competition owing to differences among raiyats. This practice should not be encouraged, but in every case, the first mentioned arrangement should be carried out. Let a rate per acre be fixed or a rate per head of cattle. When sold, the entire grazing is sold sometimes in one lot, and sometimes Survey number by Survey number.

Dewan's reply.—To sell the entire grazing in one lot where the villagers do not agree is wrong. The sale should be number by number. In such cases, sale is preferable to a rate per acre or per head of cattle.

Subject No. 149.

Grazing fees on outside cattle.

Summary of discussion.—The grazing lands of one village are often available for the cattle of other villages. The raiyats of the former village or the purchasers at auction of the grazing right, as the case may be, sometimes make much profit by levying fees on cattle they allow to graze thereon. Government should fix the rate to be levied by the purchaser.

Dewan's reply.—The assignment of the available grazing to the raiyats of a village should always be subject to the condition, that, if any fees be levied from strangers, such fees shall be credited to Government. This condition should be recorded in the Mutchalika or division list. But no such condition is required where the grazing right is sold by auction number by number.